clamation and exclamation.

torship of Mr. BRYANT, stealing into larger oution, partly through the slavery question, it through the aureole of his poetry. This, beside austerity of his character, took him out of the and tumble of journalism.—From Mr. E. L. kin's Recollections in the Evening Post.

closed in and separated the combatants.'

NATIONAL BANK BANKING.

Evidences of the Faultiness of the System.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

rticle upon "National Bank Banking" you call

attention to the fact that it was the clear duty

of National Bank Examiner D. G. Wing to have

aken proceedings at once to forfelt the charter

of the Globe National Bank of Boston, when he

discovered for the first time that the officers of

loans to the President exceeding in amount the

By touching upon this feature of the case

believe that you have called attention to the

most dangerous custom that has found lodge-

ment with Bank Examiners, and one which has

made it possible for weak men and scoundrels

to produce some of the most disastrous bank

failures of the time and has placed Bank

peatedly in the unenviable position of being

suspected of winking at or compounding

It is not the United States Bank Examiners

or Comptroller of the Currency alone who

have done these things. State Banking Super-

intendents in this and other States and their

Examiners have done the same things, and

more than one Banking Superintendent in this

State has been forced to acknowledge to the

writer that he had full knowledge of the rotten

condition of banks in this city which failed

disastrously months before he took any public

action toward closing them, and before the

general public got warning that they were not

The Madison Square Bank was an instance

of this kind. Now that its affairs have been fi-

nally wound up, it may be possible for those

who did the work to tell how far back in its

history the bank was really sound, but it is

notorious that the good assets of the bank had

been largely withdrawn and replaced with al-

Any one who knows the peculiarities of book

duty, to help them over their troubles.

This, I believe, is not only a mistaken but eyen a criminal position, and it becomes pret;

lose to the latter when the Banking Superin-endent hides facts in his possession which

tendent hides facts in his possession which would lead to criminal prosecutions, as has been done toenable Directors to get back some of their risked assets and save their banks from being wound up. The Banking Superintendent and his Examiners should have no option in such matters. They should examine without fear and show no favor when they find faults which endanger the solvency of a hank

unfortunate investment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

NEW YORK, Dec. 50.

sought to starve her out

An Englishman Fears Jews More Than

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A correspond

sympathy should be on the side of the Boers.

a Jew is a Jew and that England is not completely

given up to the furtherance of Jewish institutions

and progress. In France the Jews have had full

sway and decadence is the result. Germany is Jew-

ish to the backbone, and will follow in the footsteps

of France in due time. The Slav has taken active

practical measures to guard against the Jews. The

anti-Semitism, but are quietly on their guard.

would rather see England lose its African colonies

than our nation infected and wormcaten by the

Jows as are the important American cities at the

An Undesirable Change

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: I see by THE

us of to-day that the very appropriate name of

Mail street is about to be changed into "Van Cott

place," a name that doubtless will again be changed

when the next New York Postmaster is appointed

Let us hope that the Mayor will intervene, and a

The Roll of Fame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there room of

tobacco, Lancaster, Pa , and App & Sipp, livery, New

traband.

From London Truth

As the Boers have money. I suppose that they are

able to obtain food through Lorenzo Marques

For us to declare food contraband of war would be

a fatal error, as it is essential to us that in the event

of war, food should not be recognized as an article

that might be declared contraband. But, even sup-

in hopes of immediate advantage, I fail to see how

posing that we were to ignore our permanent interes

the declaration would affect the Transvaal The

Spanish port if we were at war with France, and

B. W. HUEBSCH.

used entirely for mail delivery will be retained.

English-speaking people are not addicted to noise

fully agree with him when he states that in England

most worthless securities before the failure.

legal limit by six times.

leionies.

sound.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1900.

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THE SUN, New York City

PARIS-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Liosque No. 10, Boulevarde des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts pub feation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Great Expansion Year.

1899 may well be remembered by the United States, although 1898 saw the beginning of the territorial growth completed last year. The Philippines, the Sulu archipelago and Guam are much, but the commerce with the East is infinitely more. Ultimately this trade expansion will be seen to be even greater and more momentous than it now looks to be.

In imports, in exports, in bank clearings in the general increase of wages, in the formulation and development of industrial enterprises, in the volume of domestic trade, in the business of the railroads and in business of almost every kind the expansion has been tremendous, and the figures are beyond precedent.

The country is busy, contented, making money. It has had a golden year, and expects another. Such a frame of mind is agreeable to everybody but the Democratic

Progress in the Philippines, The great war-game in South Africa has

drawn the eyes of Americans somewhat away from the remarkable progress, military and civil, which has been made by the United States in the Philippines. Only the rags and remnants of the insurrection are broken up. AGUINALDO is skedaddling or skulking somewhere or other. No breath sighs from his golden whistle. What vigor is left in the disject members of his disintegrated enby the anti-imperialists, especially the Democratic party, for whose success Aguinalpo was praying before he put on the cap of invisibility. His good wishes | Company made by the same court a few will do the Democracy as much good as its good wishes are doing him. Most of the the Supreme Court of the United States. other insurgent chiefs have taken to their | The value of the express company's tangiheels or have come over to the Americans. As a competent authority, Dr. SCHURMAN of Cornell, wrote last week: "Our armies fighting now in northern Luzon will soon be required only to keep down bandits."

Gen. Young, who made so brilliant a chase after Aguinaldo, was appointed Governor of seven provinces of northwestern Luzon About Christmas Day and has been engaged since that time in setting up civil governments in his district, appointing collectors of customs and of internal revenue and opening custom houses. Col. Hoop has had work of the same kind in the three northern provinces, of which he was apadministration, the preparations for orderly civic life and business are succeeding to war. To-day, if the programme has not been changed, the Luzon ports of Aparri, Dagupan, Laoag, San Fernando and Vigan opened as soon as sufficient troops to garrison them could be transported thither; probably early in this month. Some of Mr. Long's constituents had been worrying unnecessarily about the Manila hemp supply. It is an interesting fact, and to the Atkinsonian agitators, a dispiriting fact, that the pockets of American manufacturers. merchants and ship owners the opening of law, which is about to be put in force. the Philippine custom houses is a Happy New Year.

Gen. BATES sailed from Manila for Zam-Sulu archipelago. The New Year will bring Philippines. There will be more or less value of his artistic work. sporadicattacks of banditti, but, ultimately, the innocent and inoffensive patriots who | their present opinion, and not change it for sally out to loot their own countrymen and | that of the Ohio Supreme Court. kill ours will understand that their diversions must stop, however much encouraged

by the Lentzes and the Pettigrews. The Prospects in South Africa.

The feeling prevails in Wall Street that the great brace needed by the stock market is a can it be doubted that such a triumph would start a "bull" movement. It would dispel and create a buoyancy there which would be felt here immediately.

Are there any facts of the military situation in South Africa upon which to base reasonable speculative hopes of such a reversal of the unvarying course of the war during the last two months and more? So armies for several years, and his opinion is far none has appeared; and it cannot be said that there is yet the promise of the appearance of any. Gen. BULLER's forces having ever since the Jameson raid the Transvanl been strengthened, the intimations are Government has been buying in Germany that he is making ready again to try conclusions with the Boers, but they heavy artillery, to the amount of over a milare rumors merely. Probably they have | lion dollars a year. This is proved by the gentheir rise in mere conjectures that as eralized statement as to the expenditures of the situation of Gen. White's beleaguered | the Transveal war office beginning in 1806, army at Ladysmith imperatively requires in January of which year the Jameson succor from Gen. BULLER, he will en- raiders were captured. Every dollar's worth counter any risk to afford it. If there of these munitions passed through Delagoa is such an incentive for activity on Bay and over the railroad to Pretoria. It the part of the column sent for Gen. | would not have been possible to enter them WHITE'S relief, is it not suggestive of a at the British ports further south or to situation at Ladysmith, with vast stores carry them over the Cape or Natal rail of munitions, which invites speedy disaster | roads without the full knowledge of the if the necessary relief does not come?

troops are held by the Boers, but, so far, Meantime, Gen. BULLER's advance to the re- completely as to the magnitude of the lief of the beleaguered troops is obstructed, | preparations. if not rendered utterly impracticable, by a

less such succor comes to it eventually or, maybe, soon, appears inevitable, and if it takes place, the consequent blow to English hopes would be as stunning as any they they have received so far during the South African war. That possible and even probable contingency must enter into all speculative calculations.

Nor is there now any prosperous outlook for either of the two other British columns. The most that can be expected in the immediate future is that they will continue to be able to hold the positions where they are. This is altogether probable, for, evidently, the tactics of the Boers are to avoid the certain loss and possible disaster of general assaults. We hear of tussles with them by the British, but they are petty in character. Somewhere about the middle of the present month Marshal ROBERTS may be expected to arrive on the field of war, but his coming, with that of Gen. KITCHENER, is more likely to be followed by delay in the pursuit of the campaign than its acceleration. It seems reasonable to suppose that the fatal policy of dividing the British columns will be superseded by a policy of concentration, involving the sacrifice of some seemingly important places now held, but as the distances to be covered are great, and as obstacles in the way of transportation will intervene, the preparations for such a combined movement will necessarily be slow and tedious, and they can hardly be completed and the new campaign of aggression got under way before next spring.

Speculative reliance on any great or even considerable victory for the British arms in South Africa in the early future is, therefore, very dangerous. The hard facts do not yet afford any reasonable basis for it.

Taxation in Ohio.

The Ohio Supreme Court has recently laid down in regard to the taxable value of telephones a principle which, if it is adopted in the other States of the Union, will work an important change in their system of imposing taxes.

The cost of a telephone is said to be about left. The Tagalog army organization is \$3.40. The rent charged for the use of it is \$14 a year. The telephone companies contended that the cost should fix the taxable value, but the court decided that the renting value should govern, and sustained an assessment of each telephone upon a valuterprise comes from the false hopes raised ation of \$233, capitalizing at 6 per cent. the annual rental of \$14.

The decision is in line with a similar decision in regard to the Adams Express years ago and which has been sustained by ble property situated in the State of Ohio, consisting of horses, harness, wagons and office furniture, was admitted to be only \$500,000, but the earnings of the company. derived from the use of this property within the State, amounted to an interest upon several millions. Hence it was obliged to pay taxes upon these millions, and not merely upon the cost of the apparatus it employed. In other words, it was taxed upon its earning power, representing the skill and efficiency with which it conducted its business, and the confidence which the community had in it.

Precisely the opposite doctrine prevails pointed Governor at the same time. Thus, in this State. Our Court of Appeals dewith an almost surprising rapidity, civil cided, in the Union Trust Company case, that the intangible good will which the company has created by the skill, enterprise and integrity of its management, and which leads buyers to pay for its stock a vastly higher price than is warranted by are formally open to commerce. In a the mere book value of its assets, is not a letter to Congressman Long of Kansas, last proper subject of taxation. It is analoweek, Assistant Secretary of War MEIRLE- gous to the professional reputation of a lawyer or a physician or to the credit of banker or a merchant, which, indeed, have a pecuniary value to their owners, but which, being incapable of transferrence to other owners, should not be taxed. It is worthy of note, too, that the court, in rendering this decision, having incautiously called this intangible but valuable property the farmers of the West are looking to the a "franchise," subsequently decided that new American possession for their binding all franchises, including those to operate twine for next fall. They don't want the in- street and elevated railroads, were also surrection to go on. Peace with business exempt from taxation, and it was to correct in Luzon, as in Iowa, is their motto. To this blunder that our Legislature, last winter, enacted the special Franchise Tax

Of the two rulings, that of our court seems to be the more consonant with conmon sense. Under that of the Ohio court, boanga, in Mindanao, last week. He will the pen, ink and paper used by a writer for open a custom house at that port and a the press should be assessed according to number of others in Mindanao and in the the amount of money he earns by means of them; a lawyer's or physician's library peace and the beginnings of permanent | according to the amount of his fees, and an prosperity under American control to the artist's or an architect's instruments by the

We trust that our courts will adhere to

The Transvaal's Open Door.

Another consignment of heavy guns has been landed in Delagoa Bay and forwarded by rail to Pretoria. The fine Portuguese harbor, nearly four-fifths of whose trade has been with the Transvaal ever since the decisive British victory over the Boers. Nor | railroad was completed to Pretoria in 1894, has suddenly come into prominence as a factor in South African affairs, though the gloom in the London Stock Exchange | it has helped the Boers no more since the war began than it did during the four years in which they were preparing every day for the impending struggle.

Dr. LEYDS, the Boer agent in Europe says that the war material accumulated in the Transvaal will supply the republican supported by facts that have come to light since the war began. We know now that and France rifles, ammunition, and light and British authorities. The Delagoa Bay Undoubtedly, conditions at Ladysmith are | route and doubtless the port authorities at extremely grave. The sorties from thence | Lorenzo Marques have thus been of inare indicative of need for the garrison to estimable service to the Boers. They made break loose from the restraint in which the | it possible for them to strain every nerve to place their country on a war footing and they have been uniformly unsuccessful, at the same time to deceive the British

The fact is well known that the Transvaal veritable Pievna completed by the enemy Government was long opposed to the exduring the enforced inactivity of the tension of the British railroads to their British after their defeat at the Tugela capital, while desiring a rail connection with River. Even with a far greater force, his Delagoa Bay. This harbor is one of the chances of successfully assaulting or of most spacious and naturally one of the best turning the positions of the Boers would in the world, and geographically it is the

original army. The fall of Ladysmith, un- resources of the Transvaal. It is easy to If Col. Bayan had had the art of silence see one of the motives that inspire the opposition of Germany and France to the mere suggestion that the bay shall ever pass into the hands of Great Britain or that the British Government shall interfere with its commerce in any way.

The Germans have large material interests in the Transvaal. The maps and statistics in the "Deutscher Kolonial-Atlas" show that they have colonies in twenty of the largest towns and cities and that these colonies are prominent in the business affairs of the Republic. The German steamship line to Delagoa Bay is subsidized by the Government and the German immigrants at Lorenzo Marques are among the leading shippers who have started the port on the way to prosperity. The French are much less prominent, but Marseilles merchants are established at the port and are securing a part of the Transvaal trade. These powers believe that the possession of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain would be inimical to their commercial interests in the Transvaal. There are other considerations, but the purely business aspect of the matter is the chief reason why they are watching the drift of affairs at Delagoa Bay with intense interest.

A Praiseworthy Pardon.

Some time ago, when attention was called to the small number of pardons which had been granted by Governor Roosevelt, an unfriendly critic of the Governor remarked that this was no evidence of a good administration, since it would hardly be deemed praise of an Executive Magistrate to say that he never granted any pardons at all.

The real test, of course, as to the proper exercise of the pardoning power is the manner in which the Governor considers and determines the applications for Executive clemency as they successively come before him. If many of these cases show that wrong has been done the respective prisoners which only a pardon can rectify, then it is the duty of the Governor to grant many pardons. If, on the other hand, the convictions in these cases appear to have been rightful and the sentences just, the Governor is equally bound not to interfere with the action of the courts. No general verdict can properly be pronounced upon a Governor's exercise of the pardoning power without knowledge of each case in which he has granted or refused a pardon.

One praiseworthy instance of its exercise by Governor ROOSEVELT, at all events, was announced last week, in the case of Policeman John Hannigan, who on very questionable evidence was convicted of having shot and slightly wounded a small boy in this city on Thanksgiving Day, 1897. The Appellate Courts were compelled to affirm the conviction on account of the regularity of the proceedings, but plainly intimated their doubt as to whether the boy was really wounded by any pistol shot at all: and the Governor has adopted the view which was evidently entertained by the Judges, that the case was one which not only justified but also demanded Executive clemency.

No one who has examined into the facts will doubt the propriety of this pardon.

The 1899 Elections.

In ten only of the forty-five States, a smaller number than usual, were there general elections in the year 1899. This is the record of the vote in each:

State.	Repub-	Demo- eratic.	Various
Iowa	289,548	183,326	10.590
Kentucky	193,714	191,331	17,52
Maryland	118,286	123,409	8.49
Massachusetts	168,902	103,803	26,443
Michigan	216,828	165,482	16,83
Mississippi		42,273	6,09
Nebraska	94,218	109,820	
Ohio	417,199	868,176	122,78
Pennsylvania	438,000	827,512	20.084
Rhode Island	24,308	14,602	4,220
	1 000 000	1 494 999	221.050

Three features of these 1899 elections are noticeable—the fact that the more important States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan particularly, were strongly Republican; the fact that, compared with the corresponding election of 1895, the year preceding the last Presidential election, the only State in which the Republican plurality was increased was Massachusetts. and the fact that, on the basis of the electoral vote, the Republicans carried States having 114 Presidential electors and the Democrats States having 25 only.

More than one-half of the vote cast as various" for other parties, Prohibition, Socialist, Middle-of-the-Road Populist, Golden Rule, Social Democrat and Independent, was in favor of Jones for Governor of Ohio or Brown for Governor of Kentucky, as the result of exceptional political conditions which are not likely to be repeated in the Presidential election of 1900.

POYNTZ, the Kentucky Election Commissioner who voted against giving a certificate of election to Governor TAYLOR, is melting the wires with his messages. He telegraphs the Secretary of the State Election Commission to "surrender nothing to alleged Governor Taylor or his appointees. * * * We will not be buildozed by unserupulous Republicans and cannot be flimflammed by counterfeit Brownies." The Hon. JOE BLACKBURN, after a buggy ride of twenty miles, could have said nothing more spirited. In fact, the flaming words of POYNTZ recall the Blackburnian " He that dallies is a dastard and he that doubts is damned." If Col. JACK CHINN is in Frankfort, there will be

A few days ago the Hon. ALADDIN ATKINson was boasting that the anti-imperialists held the balance of power. They certainly need balance, and they have discovered that they lack power. A circular signed by the Hon, GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL and the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW laments that the people don't understand "the vital issue of opposition to imperialism" and calls for branch leagues for the purpose of instructing the ignorant people. "Even if they have to begin with only three or four members," says the circular, dolorously, they should be organized. Three or four will be the utmost strength most of the branches will be likely to The circular goes to "some three hundred of the prominent men of New England" in three hundred towns. Now we know what a prominent New Englander is: he is a man who receives anti-imperialist circulars.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD has no foubt as to the decision which the people will make about the Philippine situation. but he is a little disquieted by the question whether they can be made to understand it." Surely Mr. BRADFORD is too modest. Is he not willing to talk for nothing to any audience that can be persuaded or paid to hear him? Can the people resist GAMALIEI, when he reasons with them? Will it be any trouble for him to bring the recalcitrant seventy millions to his way of looking at the Philippines?

With due blast and thump it is announced from Nebraska that from the Jackson Day banquet at Omaha, where Col. BRYAN is to speak a piece, "will emanate the first declarations of hostility which will lay before the ques, just as it might land food at a Belgian or a people of the country the exact issues upseem to be less now than they were with his best outlet for the mineral and other on which the campaign will be fought."

A BRITISH SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA. there might be some interest in his decla-

Gen. French appears to have achieved what rations of hostility, but his whole invoice may turn out to be an important success, if he of issues, new and old, has been exhibited can follow it up and seize the Boer positions to the country a hundred times. He between Colesberg and Norval's Point, before has put it out of his power to produce the force he is reported to have outany excitement, but some good-natured flanked and driven from the former jeering he can still cause. It is mildly amusing place has time to recover itself. It is to see him sitting in perpetual national consaid that on their right flank being turned vention, laying down the law for the Demothe Boers abandoned Colesberg and moved off cratic party and nominating himself by acin disorder to the eastward. As usual, the Boers seem to have neglected their outpost and patrol work, and so were caught napping The Evening Post was, in 1857, under the edi-Gen. French is now in dangerous proximity, for the Boers, to the Orange River, their base of operations on the north side of it being at Donkers Poort a short distance from Norval's Pont. From this last place there is a road go-This entry in "Philip Hone's Diary "for Sept. ing eastward to Venterstad, not more than 20, 1831, indicates, however, that there was a twenty miles in a direct line from the railway time when Mr. BRYANT was in "the rough and tumble of journalism:" "While I was shaving the road to Springfontein, the junction between Burghersdorp and Bethulie on this morning at 8 o'clock I witnessed from the in the Free State of the railways front window of his house, at Broadway and coming from Port Elizabeth and East London. Park place an encounter in the street nearly Should Gen. French be in a position to follow opposite between WILLIAM C. BRYANT and up his reported success vigorously, drive the WILLIAM L. STONE, the former one of the edi-Boers across the Orange River to Donkers tors of the Evening Post, and the latter editor of Poort and move a strong detachment to the the Commercial Advertiser. BRYANT comeastward, while Gen. Gatacre was holding the menced the attack by striking STONE over the Boers under Gens, Swanepool and Duploy from head with a cow skin; after a few blows the Sterkstroom and Dordrecht, they would find men closed, and the whip was wrested from themselves in a dangerous position, with BRYANT and carried off by STONE. When I saw only one line of retreat open to them, namely, them, two younger persons were engaged, but that through Aliwai North. The possible resoon discontinued their fight. A crowd soon sults of this successful movement, which seems to have been carried out without any

> tails will be of great interest. The fighting going on in the neighborhood of Dordrecht becomes, in view of Gen. French's outmanœuvring of the Boers at Colesberg, o considerable importance; and we shall probably hear of some forward movement of Gen.

loss, the despatch making no mention of casu-

alties, are highly important, and the full de-

iataere toward Stormberg. The reports from the Modder River are sig nificant of Gen. Methuen's anxiety for his comthe institution had violated the law by making munications with the Orange River. Intrenchments and other defences have been thrown up along the railway as far south as Enslin or Graspan, the rest of the way being presumably under the care of the Orange Rive: post and De Aar. This is a strange position for a relieving force to find itself in, and rears out what has been said of the ill-cons'dered haste with which Gen. Methnen was 'aunched on his march to Kimberley. Examiners and Banking Superintendents re-

Turning to Natal, it would seem that the de velopment of the Boer defences on the Tugola and their refusal to allow themselves to be drawn by the British artillery fire are inspiring the British commander with a certain degree of caution, a reconnoissance sent out to ward Colenso having returned to Chieveley after getting under the Boer rifle fire from the help of the naval gons and undergoing a fatiguing experience floundering about in the rain and mud. The Boer reports that Gen. White was destroying his naval guns preliminary to making an attempt to cut his way out toward the Tugela are curious, and suggest an explanation of the reported destruction of the rail way bridges and line between Ladysmith and Colenso. The object would be to cut Gen. White off from the direct route

Colenso and force him, should he contemplating a final sortic, on to a longer and more difficult route, either to the westward or by one of the roads toward the Tugela below Colenso. The rains having set in are likely to interfere with Gen. Buller's intentions; but should the reports of the bad condition of things in Ladysmith be correct, he may be forced to take action regardless of the state of the weather before the unhealthy season for men and beasts is too far advanced. The destruction of the railway line just referred to would equally prevent an advance to Ladysmith by it in the event of a successfu

passage of the Tugela at Colenso.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. Suggestions and Warning From a Careful Observer in Foreign Lands.

Any one who knows the peculiarities of book-keeping knows that there is not the slightest security for the public in the publication of statements of the condition of banks at stated periods or otherwise. A true statement which on its face shows that a bank is not only solvent but has a large surplus may be of the most misleading character, simply because there is nothing in such an exhibition to show what is the real value of the assets.

Nothing but an actual examination of the books and of the assets by an expert will serve to disclose the real condition of such an institution, and it is for this reason that Banking Departments are created and Bank Examiliers appointed. Unfortunately, however, the men filling these places too often confuse a sympathy for the stockholders and Directors of the banks with their clear public duty. Instead of assuming that the officers and Directors of banks with their clear public duty. Instead of assuming that the officers and Directors of banks with their clear public duty. Instead of assuming that the Banking Department is to act as a wet-nurse for them, and that instead of calling them sharply to account and stopping their doing business when they have transgressed the laws and endangered the money of their clients, it is its privilege, if not duty, to help them over their troubles.

This, I believe, is not only a mistaken but TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During a recent trip to Europe, and in connection with my work as editor of the "National Encyclopædia of Mechanics," I visited many of the large manufacturing establishments in England, France. Germany, Belgium and Austria, for the purcountries in manufacturing and machiners with those made in this country, and covering a period of about twenty years, i. e., since the publication of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of Ap-

plied Mechanics." My investigation developed the fact that, so far as the machine industries were concerned, very little improvement could be credited to European invention. In many of the establishments I found machinery in use of the type exhibited by American manufacturers at the French Exposition in 1879. But the larger number of manufacturers I found were using the latest types of American machinery im ported from America. In some few factories I found machinery manufactured in Europe but copied from American machines of the lat-

option in such matters. They should examine without fear and show no favor when they flud faults which endanger the solvency of a bank or indicate a lack of fidelity on the part of its officers. The public has a right to immediate protection against such an institution and so long as the Banking Department allows it to do business there is a proper assumption that the concern is sound.

Secrecy has been the stronghold of those who have thus violated their obligations to the public, and there is a strong feeling among them that they have a proper right to exercise such secrecy. In the case of our own State Bank Examiners I have reason to believe that they have for years made accurate and skilful examinations of the banks under their charge and made truthful reports to the Banking Superintendents. It is the Superintendents who have exercised discretion in the manner of treating banks which were reported to be in bad shape. Assuming that their motives were at all times good. I assert that they had no moral nor legal right to try and help the lame dogs over a fence. The remedy for this, it seems to me would be to trake every report of an Examiner, whether made at a require time or between times, a matter of public record to be got at by every person whose interests are at stake. The reports of the Banking Superintendent, and access to them has been refused repeatedly, when it has been attempted to trace back the bankruptey of certain banks to the time when their assets first began to show the signs of dishonest manipulation or unfortunate investment. So far as relates to the development of the industries I was surprised to note the great advance which had been made in twenty years, and in conversing with manufacturers I learned that American methods of manufacture were rapidly superseding former European methods. In many factories I found men acting as superintendents or foremen who, while born in Europe, had received their mechanical education in America. In short, I found that the majority of the manufacturing industries were as fully equipped, both as to machinery and methods of manufacture, as the best of similar manufacturing industries in this country.

In discussing the cost of production I further found that it did not materially differ from that of this country. One manufacturer in Germany who had recently left America and established works in Berlin informed me that established works in Berlin informed me that the cost of production for exactly similar articles in Berlin was approximately the same as in America; notwithstanding that the wage paid for labor was one-third less. He explained this by stating that the cost of raw materials was greater in Germany than in America; and that owing to the environment of the workmen the American workman would produce three times as much as a German workman within a given time. While I was notable to obtain the same detailed information as to manufacturing cost in all countries. tion as to manufacturing cost in all countries, what I did learn led me to believe that what was true of Germany, was true of all European

The information thus acquired led me to inestigate the steps taken by foreign nations for the promotion of export trade, and here I found that Europe was far ahead of America. I found that all of the countries recognized that their internal consumption of manufac-tured goods was less than their manufacturing that their internal consumption of manufactured goods was less than their manufacturing
capacity, and consequently foreign markets
were necessary to use up their surplus, and to
promote their foreign markets very intelligent
efforts were directed toward determining the
requirements of foreign consumption and disseminating the information acquired to manufacturers. Especially was this true of Germany and England; both of which countries had
ordanized bureaux of the Government whose
sole business it was to promote foreign trade.

The effect of the facts above stated upon the
business of this country is one of great practical importance. It is an undoubted fact that
the manufacturing capacity of this country is
vastly in excess of its internal requirements,
and if the evils of overproduction are to be
avoided, it is necessary that very considerable
efforts must be made on the part of our manufacturers to develop foreign markets. Many
manufacturers of this country with whom I
have discussed this subject seem to be possessed of the idea that they can compete successfully in any market, and while I believe this
in a sense to be true. I am satisfied that very
little trade will result unless the methods of
European manufacturers for developing foreign trade and in fluishing and packing their
goods are adopted. In other words, American
manufacturers will be obliged to recognize
that the competition all over the world will be
severe and that they must meet the foreign
manufacturers at every point if they expect to
compete successfully. name so suitable to that small fraction of a street the roll of fame for these names? J. Gust Zook, leaf England's Blunder in Declaring Food Con-

ompete successfully.

This subject is one that should receive the erious consideration of the Government, as well as of all manufacturers. GEORGE H. BENJAMIN.

manufacturers at every point if they expect to

An Ohio Function.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

From the Logan Journal Gazette, PLEASANT RIDGE, Dec. 23.—Quite a number from here attended the soup supper, and witnessed the giving away of the new buggy at South Perry, last Saturday.

MORGAN OF ALABAMA.

Effort to Defeat His Re-election and

the Lines on Which It Is Ordered. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1,-John T. Morgan took his seat in the Senate from Alabama on March 4, 1877, with a Republican colleague. He was one of the group of Southern Democrats sworn in as members of the Forty-fifth Congress on the same day-Manning C. Butler of South Carolina, Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, Matt Ransom of North Carolina, Rienard Coke of Texas, Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. John W. Johnson of Virginia, and Ben Hill of Georgia. Of this noted group, Senator Morgan is now the solitary political survivor and after nearly twenty-four years of consecutive and conspicuous service (his fourth term expires on March 4, 1901) his reflection is disputed by rivals, under circumstances which make the contest of national interest. Senater Morgan is now in his seventy-sixth year, but if reflected he will, when he ends the term, still be five years younger than was Senator Morrill of Vermont at his death.

The State election in Alabama, at which the Legislature that will have the choice of a United States Senator is to be elected, will not be held until next August, but already the primaries for the selection of Democratic nominees have been and are being held throughout the State. Of course, a Demoeratic nomination is practically equivalent to in election, the last Legislature having only 5 Republicans to 128 Democrats and Populists. The candidates are Senator Morgan, Governor Johnston, ex-Congressman William C. Oates. and John G. Roquemore of Montgomery. The reflection of Senator Morgan is opposed. first, on geographical grounds. The southern

ounties of Alabama are devoted to agriculture

and shipping, the northern to mining and manufactures. Mobile in the south, Birmingham in the north and Montgomery, the capital, in the central belt of counties, the three most important cities, have no Senator, but both of the present senators come from the town of Selma, a place of 8,000 inhabitants. Accordingly, the northern counties, which have shown recently the largest measure of growth in population and resources, generally favor the election of Governor Johnston, who is a resident of Birmingham. In the next place, the Alabama Democrats are ardent Silverites, almost wholly, and they suspect Senator Morgan of lukewarm support of Bryan's renom nation. At the Chicago Convention in 1896 the delegates from Alabama, twenty-two in number, voted for Bland, then a leading candidate, but on the fourth ballot shifted to Bryan. putting him in the lead and assuring his nomination on the fifth. Senator Morgan's candid recognition of the futility and hopelessness of 'anti-imperialism" as a Democratic issue for this year has also been used in the effort to array the Bryan men of Alabama against him. Candidate Johnston is the Governor. He has served two terms and the power of the State Administration in Alabama is an important factor in its politics, more especially at a time when the Federal offices are under Republican control. The people of Alabama, however, have much to gain through the policy of expansion and of the enlargement of the American foreign market. The cotton industry of the southern counties, the iron industry of northern counties, the two chief factors in the State's prosperity and development, cannot be served by the maintenance of a hermit policy. Mobile, one of the chief ports of the Gulf, has been resuming some of its former great prominence since the enlargement of the American marked in the Antilles as a result of America victories, and the success of the Nicarague Canal project, in which Alabama is deeply interested, by bringing the trade of the Pacific closer, would be of substantial advantage. Senator Morgan has been consistent in his advocacy of the policy which has brought such

advocacy of the policy which has brought such credit to American arms and prosperity to the country generally, and he perceives the advantage which must come to the South through industrial alliance with the interests which predominate in the North, and the discarding of the geographical lines established in the Civil War. A laudable and reasonable trust in a representative who has served the State so long encourages the hope that Alabama will have the benefit of Senator Morgan's services for another term.

MRS. BOOTH DEFENDS HER "BOYS." The Flushing Protests Against Her Home for Ex-Convicts Mistaken.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being confined at home through illness. I did not see the article headed "Mrs. Booth Alarms Them until late this afternoon. I am somewhat sur prised now that our work has become so thoroughly known protests should be made, but would like most emphatically to say that I think it is most premature. These people are alarmed by the foregone conclusions, think our men are going to misbehave themselves. Would it not have been fair to wait and enter their protests when there was something to complain of? When I rented the home which we have occupied now for over three years there was like alarm and like protests from the neighbors. I was interviewed on the subject and told them that wherever I opened my home, if I complied with the requirements of neighbors, I should undoubtedly have to close it again immediately and then it would simply mean the abandoning of what all con-

cede to be a necessary work; though every one seems to wish it transferred to their neighbor's neighborhood.

By degrees the protests died down and now our stanchest friends are among our neighbors. No acts of violence have been traced to our home—no man during the three years has been arrested from it, and I do not see any bors. No acts of violence have been traced to our home—no man during the three years has been arrested from it, and I do not see any reason why the home at Flushing should be of the slightest menace to the neighborhood. Our men are as peaceful and law abiding in their home as even the most stringent police authorities could desire. There is a rule requiring them all to be in before dark for their own safety, so that they may not be wrongfully arrested on suspicion, and I have not the slightest doubt that before we have been located in Flushing six months the neighbors will be turning to me constantly to furnish them with my men to work on their farms, in their workshops, &c.

It is an absurd misstatement to say that I am to have alarge laundry for women there. There will be no women on the premises. Our home for women is in New Jetsey. We have never had any difficulty whatsoever in the manage ment of our men. Their deportment has beer gentlemanly in the home and their love am lovalty to its interests make them very jealou of its reputation. I do not believe any legal action can be taken against us until we have accordingly such as a supplement of our men.

of its reputation. I do not believe action can be taken against us unti been proved lawbreakers, but should any such attempt be made I should turn to the many able lawyers among our friends and to the many men of influence within this State, who will, I know, stand by me through this fight for "my boys," if it be pushed to the fighting point. If, on the other hand, the esteemed residents of the village philosophically take the situation of the village philosophically take the situation as it stands and await developments. I predict that within twelve months they will be among Anchest friends and supporters, YORK, Dec. 30, MAUD B. BOOTH. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

A Protest by a Prominent Sculptor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As it is shown through a protest from the Society of Landscape Architects that the site fixed for the Soldiers and Sallors' Monument is impracticable, it seems not less than a duty the Monument Commissioners owe the public to paus and consider. Misfortune has attended the efforts of this Commission from the first in its

efforts of this Commission from the first in its efforts to suit a design to a site and a site to a design. One mishap or another has shifted the place six times and the conditions seem worse now than ever before.

The present site at Eighty-sixth street and Riverside Drive is thought by the landscape experts a good one for a monument made to fit it, but not for the approved design, which was made for another place. The manifold changes of plan and consequent delays have doubtless been trying and exasperating to all concerned and at this time must be more so than ever before, because everything seemed to promise a fore, because everything seemed to proneur completion of the Monument taion's work. The Municipal Art Comnear completion of the Monument t sion's work. The Municipal Art Com whose function it was to pass upon the of design and site, has approved the of a design to a site which ha shown by the most competent authories quite impracticable. I have no do that under these circumstances the Ma who is ex-colle o member of both Monument and Municipal Art Commission authori will see his way clear to call for a readjustment of the whole matter, and I should think both Commissions would be pleased to have him commissions would be pleased to have him take such action. It would save the Monument Commission from making of the end of its work a perpetual evidence of the neglectfulness or incompetency of the Municipal Art Commission rather than a proper monument, and \$250,000 is too much to pay for such an object lesson.

object lesson. WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. L.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Gov. Roosevelt Designates Justices Cullen Landon and Werner as Associate Judges. Albany, Jan. 1 .- Gov. Roosevelt to-day appointed Supreme Court Justices Judson S. Landon of Schenectady and William E. Werner of Rochester, Republicans, and Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, a Democrat, as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. These appointments were made at the request of the Court of Appeals Judges under an amendment to the State Constitution adopted by the

people last fall. The Governor at first thought he would be asked by the Court of Appeals Judges to apasked by the Court of Appeals Judges to appoint four Associate Judges, and had determined to appoint Supreme Court Justices Cullen, Landon, Henry L. Childs of Medina, and
Edward M. Patterson of New York city. Justices Childs and Patterson, however, declined
the appointments. Justice Patterson was here
about ten days ago and told the Governor he
preferred to remain where he is now. In
speaking of Justice Patterson to-day, Gov.
Roosevelt said:
"I took the greatest pleasure in offering as

preterred to remain where he is now. In speaking of Justice Patterson to-day, Gov. Rooseveit said:

"I took the greatest pleasure in offering an appointment to Justice Patterson because, like other citizens of New York city, I have been able to watch his course at close range, and I have feit honored myself at the privilege of being able to show my appreciation of a Judge so upright and so able."

The Court of Appeals is composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, so that hereafter there will be nine Associate Judges. The court will convene Jan. 8. All of the Judges of the present court will sit for the first two weeks, then three of the Associate Judges will go off the bench for the purpose of writing opinions, and their places will be taken by the three new Judges. At the end of two weeks more the three other of 'the original Associate Judges will go off, they having sat four weeks, and their places will be taken by the three Judges who first went off. At the end of six weeks the court will take a week's recease and this plan will be followed throughout the year. In every seven weeks the court will have served four weeks on the bench and will have three weeks in which to write continue. Formerly the court remained in session for four weeks and then took a recease for three weeks. The new plan will be taken. The new plan will then be continued in practice until the end of the year.

There are 880 appeals pending before the

the year.

There are 880 appeals pending before the Court of Appeals. It is estimated that the enlarged court will be able to clear the calendar n about two years

DR. STORRS'S PULPIT VACANT. No Successor Yet In Sight-A Presbyterias

May Be Chosen. For the first time since its organization in 1844, the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn. where for fifty-three years Dr. Richard S. Storrs has occupied the pulpit, is without a pastor. The latter's recent resignation took effect yesterday, and although no special services marked Dr. Storrs's retirement, the pastorate will be vacant until the committee appointed to choose his successor announces its choice. This committee consists of twenty members of the church and society. It has so far failed to decide on a successor for Dr. Storre and no name has yet been even mentioned for

the place. Recently a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that when the name of the new pastor was finally announced it would be found to be that of a Presbyterian minister. George P. Stockwell, a deacon of the church and the chairman of the committee, when seen in regard to this report yesterday said that the committee had absolutely no particular person in view as yet, but that the rumor conperning the selection of a Presbyterian might have arisen from the fact that the committee has considered several ministers of that denomination along with others of their own denomination.

"We would prefer," said Mr. Stockweil, "not to go outside of our denomination, providing we can get a man whom we consider suitable and well fitted as pastor for the Church of the Pligrims. At the same time it would not be uncommon for a Congregational church to call a Presbyterian minister. This has been done before by Congregational churches in this city, some having even gone into other denominations for their pastors. There would be no change in the church should a Presbyterian be decided upon. The points of faith are generally the same and the difference is simply in the church organization and government. A Presbyterian would have to agree to sever his connections with the Presbytery, and after coming here of course he could not be amenable to Presbytery or Synod. We are not bound by the limits of the Congregational Church in our selection of a pastor, and the wider the field the better man we may get. At the same time we are hoping that the best man to be found is one who has been a Congregationalist. So far no one has been decided upon, but a great many names have been mentioned, among them being some Presbyterians. We are going about the matter slowly, as in "We would prefer," said Mr. Stockwell, "not tioned, among them being some Presbyterians. We are going about the matter slowly, as in each case we endeavor to find out the feelings of the other contregation and of the man himself. For the sake of all concerned we have decided to make no announcement of our choice until the matter has been finally settled."

tied."

Air. Stockwell said that it was felt by all that too long a delay in the selection of a pastor would hurt the church, and for that reason the members of the committee were desirous that he place be filled as soon as possible. Nothing, he said, would be determined upon for several weeks at the least.

Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, is to fill the pulpit until the choice of a pastor has been made.

has been made. WOMAN'S HOTEL A CERTAINTY.

Building to Be Near Broadway, Between Union Square and Thirty-fourth Street.

Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the preliminary committee which has had in charge the arrangements for building a hotel for women in this city, announced last night that with the receipt of \$60,000 in subscriptions for the scheme in the past week, the necessary sum of \$300,000 had been raised, and that the work of \$300,000 had been raised, and that the work of building the hotel would begin as soon as possible. Mr. Kellogg said that the subscriptions had come from people who didn't wish their names mentioned at present.

"The result of our work," said Mr. Kellogg, "is particularly gratifying. We shall get incorporated and then we shall select a site and have plans submitted for the structure."

Mr. Kellogg added that several possible sites were under consideration and that the site to be selected would be somewhere between Union Square and Thirty-fourth street, and not far from Broadway.

HOFFMAN IS ADJUTANT-GENERAL

Received His Commission and Assumed the Duties of His Office Yesterday.

ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- The first official act of Gov. Roosevelt this year was the signing of the commission of Gen. Edward M. Hoffman of Elmira as Adjutant-General. Gen. Hoffman took his place with the members of the Governor's staff and assisted at the public reception at the executive chamber. His former position as an inspector on the staff of Major-Gen. Roe, the commanding officer of the National Guard, has been filled by the appointment of William Cary Sanger of Sangerfield, Oneida county. Col. Sanger was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Regiment during the Spanish-American War, which was stationed at Camp Meade and at Greenville, N. C. Col. Sanger will resign at the end of the present year, so that, in case Gov, Roosevelt is not renominated and reflected next Fall. Gen. Hoffman can go back to his old position on Gen Roe's staff, to which practically a life tenure is attached. Gen. Hoffman said to-day that he did not expect to make any changes in the staff of the Adjutant-General's Department. staff and assisted at the public reception at the

NATIONAL GUIRD ASSOCIATION.

Date of the Annual Convention Changed From Jan. 24 to Feb. 8.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.- The date of the National Guard Associations' annual convention, which was originally fixed for Jan. 24, has been changed to Feb. 8. The change is made on account of the fact that the Interstate National Guard Associations will meet in Indianapolis Guard Associations will meet in Indianapolis Jan. 23, and it is expected that, in pursuance of orders issued by former Adjutant General Andrews, the various commands of this State will be largely represented at Indianapolis. The State association will meet in the State armory at 9 A. M. for the transaction of general business. After inneheon it will meet in a public half, where four papers will be read Gov. Roosevelt has consented to read one of the papers and three of the leading military men of the State will prepare the others. They will deal chiefly with the citucational feature of the Guard and will recommend the adoption the Guard and will recommend the adoption of a method or system by which the members of the Guard may be better prepared to become

officers than at present. A Poser for His Honor.

From Brooklyn Life.

The Judge's son—Say, Pa!
The Judge-Well, what now?
The Judge's son—It every person that ever ived gets a separate hearing on the Day of Judgment, how long do you think it will take to dispose of the docket?